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# China Report

AGRICULTURE

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24 August 1984

## CHINA REPORT

### AGRICULTURE

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CHINA EXPECTS BUMPER SUMMER GRAIN HARVEST

OW130029 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1315 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Article by reporter Zhou Yichang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--The conscientious implementation of the CPC Central Committee's Document No 1 of 1984 has further aroused the enthusiasm for production of hundreds of millions of peasants, encouraging them to overcome difficulties and strive for a bumper harvest of summer grain. According to information provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, China has reaped bumper harvest of summer grain this year, although many localities have been hit by drought, low temperature, an unbroken spell of wet weather, hail, and other natural disasters since last winter. This year's total output is expected to exceed 168.8 billion jin, an all-time-high record set in 1983.

Henan, the province with highest acreage and output of wheat in China, this year has reaped 32.23 billion jin from its 1 billion mu of wheat, topping all previous records. With the exception of few provinces and municipalities whose summer grain production was at or slightly below last year's levels because of natural disasters, summer grain production in most provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions in northern China exceeded last year's figures.

CSO: 4007/212



SYMPOSIUM ON CONTRACTED RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

OW122126 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0826 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Article by reporter Dai Guoqiang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA)--At a national symposium on the contracted responsibility system linked to output in agriculture, which was held in Beijing from 1 to 8 July, many theoretical workers pointed out that the basic experience of the contracted responsibility system based on the household, with remuneration linked to output, in rural areas has universal significance and can be used for reference in urban reform.

In addition to discussing the development of the Marxist Theory on cooperative system, rural economic reform, the trend and prospects for economic development, and the position and role of commodity production in developing China's socialist rural economy, the participants also discussed the basic experience in the contracted responsibility system linked to output. They held that the experience in rural reform can, in principle, be applied in other fields and trades and can be used for reference in urban reform. It is of universal significance.

Agro-economic theoreticians from various parts of the country, together with party policy researchers, had in-depth discussions on the basic experience of the emergence and development of the contracted responsibility system based on household with remuneration linked to output. They noted that the agricultural production responsibility system has developed from a system not linked to output to one linked to output and then to the all-round contract system. Now, the contracted responsibility system based on household with remuneration linked to output has become the basic form of the agricultural production responsibility system in China.

The symposium was attended by people engaged in theoretical and practical work of agro-economy, educators, scientists and journalists from 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (besides Taiwan and Xizang) in the country. It was jointly sponsored by the China Agricultural Economics Society, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and the Central Party School.

CSO: 4007/212



## MORE AGRICULTURAL LOANS ISSUED TO PEASANTS

OW252010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1445 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jul (XINHUA)--A total of 37 billion yuan (16.09 billion U.S. dollars) in agricultural loans was issued to Chinese peasants in the first half of this year, 6.7 billion yuan (2.9 billion U.S. dollars) more than in the same period last year, XINHUA learned from the Agricultural Bank of China today. Of the loans issued by the bank and credit cooperatives, 16.00 billion yuan was issued to households specialized in various undertakings, 3.09 billion or 23.5 percent more than in the same period last year.

One of the three features in the loan issuing since this year was that loans to the specialization households showed a marked increase, the bank said. The 15 counties in one prefecture in southwest China's Sichuan Province, for instance, worked out plans for their 60,000 households specializing in various businesses and issued a total of 30.8 million yuan to 51,000 households in the first five months this year, averaging 599 yuan per household, 95 yuan more than in the same period last year, the bank added.

Secondly, loans for consumption were reduced and loans for production increased. In the first half of this year, loans issued by the bank and credit cooperatives for production increased 4 billion yuan over the same period last year, and the proportion of these loans increased from 71.9 percent to 88.5 percent of all loans to peasant households. Loans to peasants for consumption were 880 million yuan less than in the same period last year, and the proportion dropped from 20.9 percent to 11.5 percent.

Thirdly, in order to help peasants invest more in the improvement of farmland, apply advanced science and technology and undertake forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries, the bank increased loans to peasants to buy fine strain seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and mulching film and to cover production expenses.

CSO: 4020/164

DEVELOPMENT OF PRC STATE FARMS VIEWED

HK280206 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 28 Jul 84 p 4

[Text] [Editor's note] Chinese people will celebrate the 35th anniversary of the People's Republic on October 1. For this event, CHINA DAILY has a special column reviewing the results of China's efforts to build socialism.

Today's column, written by one of our staff writers, discusses how China's state-run farms have grown into profitable businesses, with multiple trades.  
[end note]

With the advent of the People's Republic, many soldiers of the Communist-led Chinese People's Liberation Army concentrated their efforts on the rebuilding of war-torn China. They marched to the most out-of-the-way border areas in Xinjiang, Heilongjiang, and Hainan Island to work on the land while still ensuring national security.

In the early 1950's, Mao Zedong ordered 31 divisions of the People's Liberation Army to transfer to production and construction, in order to build up model socialist farms.

Wang Zhen and Tao Zhiyue, two army generals, initiated the huge project in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Now, after some 30 years, their former troops--the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps--have become an important part of the economy of the frontier region. There are now 169 man-made oases--the corps' farms and grazing lands--all over Xinjiang. Among them are some of the nation's major producers of cotton, oil-bearing crops and cash crops.

In 1958, General Wang Zhen went to Heilongjiang Province with 100,000 soldiers. They opened the marshland in the plain circled by the Heilongjiang River, the Songhua River and the Wusuli River. Now their efforts have resulted in the area becoming the top commodity grain producer in China.

In the early days of the People's Republic, China had considerable difficulties getting sufficient supplies of strategic materials from the international market. They included rubber, which was believed impossible to grow in a high-latitude land like China. Marshal Ye Jianying dispatched some troops to experiment with planting rubber trees in the Leizhou Delta and Hainan Island of the south China province of Guangdong. Today, China has two major natural rubber bases, one in Guangdong and the other in Yunnan.

State-run farms in northwestern, northeastern and southern China have become three pillars of a nationwide system run by the General Administration of State-Farms. The system boasts 2,600 independent businesses, 100 times that of the fledgeling period of socialist China.

Many of the farms, however, have failed to live up to the state's expectations as models of socialist agriculture. Unprofitable and clumsy in management, they were reduced to simple producers that gave little consideration to economic efficiency.

It was not until the Chinese Communist Party broke from ultra-left thinking in December 1978 that the state-run farms began to recover. Their managements have since been given more decision-making power and the chance to develop new trades, such as processing industries.

The increase in grain prices for state purchase and improvement in business administration have enabled the national system of state-run farms to make profits in the past five years.

While the farms have been gradually developing their industry and commerce, individual farm workers have also received considerable incentives.

Last year Premier Zhao Ziyang, during his inspection tour to Xinjiang, proposed that large state-run farms contract out their land to individual farm workers' households. This proposal was welcomed by the five million Chinese farm workers. According to JINGJI RIBAO [ECONOMIC DAILY], there are some 80,000 household farms across China, all run by workers from state farms.

The Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps did not have a single household farm until last summer. But this summer, its chief administrator Chen Shi discovered that "household farms are going strong" and declared they will be set up in all Xinjiang state-run farms next year.

The municipal government of Shanghai has also recently decided to grant more concessions to the Haifeng farm on its outskirts. It plans to contract production out to farm workers' households, in order to turn the farm into one of the metropolis' major foodstuff suppliers.

With more machinery than most villages and other favourable conditions, China's state-run farms have a lot of untapped potential and many may branch out into the food industry.

CSO: 4020/169

STATE FARMS SEEK MORE FOREIGN INVESTMENT

OWO81238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Beijing, 8 Aug (XINHUA)—China is using 253 million U.S. dollars in foreign investment to aid its land reclamation and development program.

The funds, according to a high echelon meeting on implementing the open policy in land development, are meant for 57 projects, 26 of which have been completed while the other 31 are being carried out. One is designed to open 200,000 hectares of virgin land in the Sanjiang (three-river) plain in eastern Heilongjiang Province.

Another major project being carried out with World Bank loans is the planting and rejuvenation of rubber trees in a land reclamation zone in subtropical Guangdong Province, south China.

Foreign funds are also used to start a south China testing center for tropical plants and buy new teaching facilities for schools under China's land reclamation authorities.

The meeting was held earlier this month by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

The ministry has designated 303 farms, dairy farms, rubber plantations, processing factories and other enterprises eligible for investment by Hong Kong, Macao, Overseas Chinese and foreign businesses. But individual workers managing family farms under the new responsibility system may also apply for permission to utilize foreign funds.

The targeted enterprises employ 920,000 workers and own more than 1.19 million hectares of land. They furnish 70 percent of the crude rubber, 27 percent of the milk, 23 percent of the sugar bearing crops produced by state-owned land reclamation units throughout China.

Ministry officials said that foreign firms are welcomed to start independent projects or joint ventures.

Cooperation may also assume the forms of compensation trade, processing with supplied materials, coproduction and leasing.

XIE YONGNENG: PHASAL NATURE OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

HK201431 Beijing JINGJI YANJIU [ECONOMIC AFFAIRS] in Chinese No 6, 20 Jun 84  
pp 23-26

[Article by Xie Yongneng [6200 3057 5174] of the Rural Work Office of Dazu County CPC Committee, Sichuan Province: "A look at the Phasal Nature of Agricultural Development in China and the Aims and Methods of Reform to Agriculture in China"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the reforms to China's rural economic system, which have centered on the promotion of contract responsibility systems with payment linked to output, have broken down the old model of "the three levels of ownership with the team as the basis" which had existed for such a long time, and in its place has opened up a new situation in China's rural development. The ultimate aim that we want to reach in carrying out these reforms to China's rural economic system is to carry out comprehensive and systematic reforms to China's rural economic system and explore the road for the construction of a form of socialism with Chinese characteristics, on the basis of assessing historical experiences while continuing to stabilize and perfect the household contract responsibility system. In view of the actual level of development of the productive forces in China's rural areas, agricultural development in China will be of a phasal nature for it cannot stride with one step into major socialized commodity production nor can all peasants become rich simultaneously. Correspondingly the implementation of the reforms must also be in phases. Hence an important question both in the theory and practice of the reform of the rural economic system in China is the outlining of stratified targets for the different developmental phases of the reforms to be implemented. The agricultural production system is an ecological system and it is also a complexly structured and multilayered system. Its movement process must have specific laws to abide by. Hence by analyzing some of the major factors in the development of the household economy we discover that China's agriculture will undergo three different developmental phases or stages. During each phase the ways in which the targets to be achieved will be different because the targets to be achieved in the reform of the rural economic system during each phase will also be different.



# 1. The Period of Stability for the Household Economy--The Phase of Consolidation of the Individual Units

Household contracts; as a fundamental form of rural management in China has now been stipulated throughout the country and has become a fundamental management layer of China's cooperative economy. According to statistics from 1983, production teams practicing the household responsibility system throughout China represented 93.5 percent of all production teams in the country. In economically developed regions where the extent of mechanization is quite high, this form of management already occupies a dominant position. In the suburban areas of Shanghai it represents 73 percent, in the Suzhou region it is 93 percent, in the Yantai region of Shandong it is 90 percent. The contract responsibility system with payment linked to output in which the households are the production and management units, corresponds with the level of the productive forces in China's agriculture as well as our traditional customs and it is what the peasants have chosen to practice over many years and hence reflects the demands of objective laws, and it possesses a strong vitality and broad applicability. Practice has proven that it is not only suited to a level of the productive forces in which manual operation and animal power in tillage are prevalent, it is also suited to regions where mechanization is high and the economy well developed. This style will continue to exist for a long time in China's rural areas, and it is something which cannot be altered by the subjective will of man.

The household contract responsibility system has not been implemented for very long in China and it has been around for even shorter periods of time in economically developed areas. Rural commodity production is still not very well developed and the peasants are still not rich, essentially they still are at a level of managing to eat well and dress warmly. Some regions are still in a period of recovery and there the peasants are still in considerable difficulties and over recent times efforts have been focused on solving the problem of eating well and dressing warmly. As far as the entire country is concerned, although the specialized division of labor has begun to emerge in agriculture, the foundation of the household contract system has not been deviated from. The vast majority of the small number of economic combinations which have emerged are still an extension of the economic activities of individual households and hence illustrate the various features of the household economy. As a result agriculture in China in this present phase is a phase of substantiation of individual units and the major contradictions to be solved are to insure that every household cell substantiates or enriches itself and invigorates itself.

[HK201433] According to the basic principles of Marxism, production relations are relatively stable and cannot leave the historic stage until the productive forces which it can accommodate have been fully developed. As one cell in China's rural economy, the household economy is both a production unit and also a unit for living. This unified and decentralized two-level management structure under the system of public ownership of the means of production not only corresponds with the characteristics of agricultural production in China, it also has Chinese characteristics. The present reforms to China's rural economic system must start out from the basic Marxist concept of developing

the social productive forces and it must make its focus the continued stabilization and perfection of the household contract system. No reform can deviate from the economic foundation of the household contract system and all reforms must help stabilization and perfection of the household contract system and must help make peasants rich. To deviate from this basis makes it impossible to even consider reforms, let alone the construction of a socialist modernized agriculture with Chinese characteristics.

## 2. The Period of Proliferation of the Household Economy--The Phase of Expansion of Individual Units

As agricultural productive forces develop, China's household economy with its two-tiered management structure cannot simply stop at a certain level, it must gradually shake off self-sufficiency and semiself-sufficiency and enter a new period of economic proliferation. The key to achieving this economic proliferation is to develop commodity production. Because the level of the productive forces in China's agriculture is low, the commodity rate of agricultural products is not high. In 1982 the commodity rate for agricultural products throughout the country was only 37.05 percent, while the commodity rate for grain was only around 15 percent. The household contract system insures a close integration between workers and the means of production and not only do the workers have the rights and powers to utilize the means of production, they are also able to independently develop economic relations outside, and this sets up conditions for the development of commodity production. Furthermore, China's rural areas in general still have around 35 percent surplus labor force and there are large amounts of idle capital in the hands of the peasants, while the villages contain many fine artisans and craftsmen. In addition large areas of mountains and water resources are still awaiting development. As a result there is enormous potential for the development of household commodity production. In extensional terms the surplus labor, and funds can be used to expand production in such areas as mountains and water resources, and sideline industries. In intensional terms, intensive management and scientific management can be implemented to greatly improve economic results, and by rational organization of the various factors in the productive forces household economies can proliferate.

The development of commodity production is a prerequisite to making the rural areas rich. If household economies merely stop at the level of self-sufficiency, then there can be no talk of agricultural modernization. How can we develop commodity production in the rural areas of China? Because China's rural economic foundation is weak and because the per capita possession of resources is insufficient, and because technological means and equipment are backward and the rural population is enormous, we cannot do as advanced countries have done and rely on a solid industry as a backup to support and equip agriculture. Nor can we ignore improvements to people's living standards and implement high accumulation and thus commit the errors of the "poverty transition." The development of rural commodity production will have to mainly depend on accumulation by agriculture itself, in other words the constant proliferation of the household economic cells. The implementation of this proliferation must in no way depart from the economic basis of the household



contract. It must depend on the expansion of individual units and follow the mainly intensional road. [HK201435] The large-scale emergence of specialized households in China's rural areas is a necessary product of the development of rural commodity production. In their true sense they should be called commodity production households, for their production is not essentially aimed at self-sufficiency but rather for selling and in general the commodity rate of their products is above 70 percent and hence represents an important source of agricultural commodities for society. It is the foundation of China's agricultural commodity production. Not only do specialized households have a high commodity rate, their economic results are also high. Hence a necessary and inevitable trend for the development of agricultural commodity production in China is to rely on the expansion of individual units, and, on the basis of the expansion of specialized households, expansion of household management projects, their scale, and their spheres and thus gradually develop household farms, cultivation farms, orchards and processing mills.

During the phase of expansion of individual units in the development of China's agriculture, it is mainly expansion of production and management not included in contracts and the development of new production areas which insures that the extension of household management constantly expands, that the intension of the rural economy is constantly enriched, that production items aimed at exchange increase, and that the commodity rate of commodities increases. This new trend in the development of the rural economy has thrown up two new tasks for the reforms to China's rural economic system, both of which demand urgent handling. One is reformation of the circulation system; furthermore, these reforms must be comprehensively considered within the context of the overall system of the entire national economy and must be simultaneously implemented together with the reforms to the management system of the national economy. After the implementation of household contracts, the fact that the number of commodities in contract economies increased enormously meant that the scale of exchange constantly increased. However, spheres of circulation are restricted by many set patterns and restrictions and are very unsuitable and the rural problems of "finding difficulty in buying" and "finding difficulty in selling" are very evident. If this question is not solved it is very hard to give full expression to the potential of the contract system with payment linked to output and the enthusiasm of the peasants will be damaged and thus commodity production which has just begun to develop will find itself shrinking thus the focus of reforms to the rural economic system during this phase is to reform the closed-off system of circulation and actively develop diversified forms of commercial economy, break through the urban-rural divisions and the regional blockades, spread buying and selling contracts with integrated duties, rights, and interests, establish a circulation system with many channels and few links, and promote the development of rural commodity production. Reforms to the circulation system affect all areas of the national economy and they are very difficult and their success or failure is the key to further development of the reform of China's rural economic system. The second of these tasks is the establishment of a socialized service system. After the implementation of household management, the question was what form should be used to represent the economic structure of the state and the collective which would guarantee control and regulation of the production process. Practice in developed countries and the creations of the peasant masses have

proved that it is vital to establish a corresponding socialized service system to serve as an intermediate link between household management and production socialization. Problems of service before, during and after production under household management are difficult to solve. In order to meet the demands of development of rural commodity development, a necessary developmental trend in the reforms to the rural economic system is to focus on the construction of a socialized service system which serves household management. The far-reaching significance of this reform is by no means less important than propagating the contract responsibility system with payment linked to output. Thus for China's reforms to the rural economic system to develop, various economic organizations must be set up to provide services and products on the basis of the objective demands of the development of the productive forces, and these organizations must offer production, labor, technical, and supply and marketing services so as to promote the gradual development of the household economies towards production specialization and socialization.

[HK201437] 3. The Period of Division of Labor for the Household Economy--  
The Phase for the Association of the Individual Units

As a unit of society, the household is the foundation for achieving agricultural modernization. However, because of the limitations of household management, and the restrictions of results due to scale, it is not possible to insure agricultural modernization simply by relying on the substantiation and enrichment of individual units alone. Marx pointed out that "When the market expands, and hence the sphere of exchange expands, the scale of production will also expand and production will thus be divided up even more minutely." (Footnote 1) (Marx: "Preface to 'Criticism of Political Economics,'" "Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 102) When China's agriculture experiences the new period of proliferation, namely, after the phase of the development of commodity production, three major contradictions will merge. Firstly, individual households will find it hard to make use of surplus labor and funds to develop spheres of production in such areas as mountains, water and sideline industries, because of the limits on the scale of household contracts. Secondly, as a result of the erosion of the household economic unit, the specialized division of labor will become more and more detailed and many production projects will veer away from the broad field of agriculture and enter into other areas of production. Many households involved in two more areas of production will develop towards specialized production in one area and will demand specialized production coordination. Thirdly, because of the expansion of the spheres of exchange, different specialized production areas will link together and rely on each other, thus improving links with the overall social economy. A new trend toward integration and combinations will emerge. While the form of such combinations and integration will be diversified, it will still mainly be combinations of work units. This kind of household management with a two-level structure and its development into diversified forms of unified management, is based on the actual situation in China and it is inevitable that small-scale decentralized household management will move more toward cooperative economies.

Practice in agriculturally advanced countries proves that since industry is well developed it provides agriculture with modernized machinery and equipment

as well as modern technological conditions, while the urban areas are able to take in and accommodate an enormous amount of the rural labor force, this in turn promotes the development of rural land in the direction of centralization under a small number of people. The land in American household farms is generally around 2,000 mu. In Japan where land resources are limited 70 percent of farming households own around 100 to 200 mu. On the other hand, as a result of the construction of various specialized companies which serve agriculture, many projects and links in the agricultural production process have been transferred for completion to specialized companies which serve the various household farms. When one household has a labor force of 1 or 2, it can till around 100 or 200 mu of land, indeed even up to several thousand mu of land, thus producing hundreds of thousands or millions of jin of food. Because China's population is so big, the amount of natural resources owned by each member of the population is very limited and thus the scale of household management is very small. In the south where households have four or five people in them, they till 3 to 5 mu of land in general. In the north households do not usually exceed 7 or 8 mu, or perhaps 10 mu of land. This kind of scale of production management does not correspond with agricultural modernization. In line with the objective demands of the development of the rural productive forces, the road which must be taken is that of unity and integration.

[HK201439] However, this kind of integration of combination must be natural, conscious, willing and mutually beneficial, on no account can administrative orders be used to harshly organize various kinds of linkups. At the same time, since agricultural development in China is moving from the phase of expansion of individual units towards the phase of unity and integration of individual units, it is going to undergo a long period of development. We must not surpass the present level of the productive forces in our efforts and our desire to quickly bring about integration nor should we make use of the level of the productive forces which we shall reach in the future to evaluate the present scale of household management. The various combinations now emerging in the countryside are mostly combinations of individual units on the basis of household management. They are not loose or unstable, they all possess the characteristics of the household economy. Because the vast majority of rural areas in China have large populations but little land to till, the problem of over-centralization in the tilling of land as a result of land contracts, is not too prominent, and hence, too, the scale of household management of land is also limited. However, the development of the rural productive forces cannot be shifted by man's subjective will and the fact that land resources are limited in no way denies the possibility of integration and combinations between individual units. In order to meet the objective demands of agricultural development, integrated or combination management will be the future developmental direction of agriculture in China. As the household economic units divide up and recombine, so the development of the division of labor within agriculture and changes in its structure are stimulated, and thus various different kinds of economic combinations will inevitably come forth. The tasks, the objectives, and the methods of reforms of the rural economic system during this phase will all change in concrete form and content and in quality, in order to correspond with the needs of production specialization and socialization.

There is no ready formula or model for the construction of a socialist and modernized agriculture with Chinese characteristics, nor is there a readymade path to follow. It is necessary to rely in practice upon the investigations and creation of the mass of peasants. When we investigate the overall structure of Chinese agriculture, what is the largest scale of household management which will produce the best economic results? To what extent must household management expand before it produces new economic integration and linkups? What is the relationship between the development of new economic integrations and combinations and the realization of agricultural modernization? All of these questions require constant research and assessment through the many years of practice and we cannot stipulate each concrete step and form in which the household economies will develop in the future. All we can do is to insure that, on the basis of the fundamental guiding ideas and aims of reform, and in all important areas, production relations do correspond with the laws of the nature of the productive forces. We must propose the overall targets of reform to the rural economic system and point out the direction of development. Because of the enormous differences and gaps in the various areas of China, the development of the productive forces in agriculture is very unbalanced and there are vast differences in the level of the productive forces between the flatlands and the mountains, the seaboard regions and inland areas, and between developed areas and of impoverished areas. Thus, according to the overall targets, the reforms to the rural economic system will also differ in different regions, as will the speed of development, the form of the reforms and the ways of achieving them.

[HK201441] The productive forces are the most revolutionary and most animated factors in the forms of production, and they can never stop at any one level. Hence it often happens that certain aspects of the production relations and the superstructure fall behind the productive forces. This requires positive readjustments and reforms so that the developmental demands of the productive forces may be met. Thus reforms to China's rural economic system cannot simply take one form nor are they fixed and unchanging. We must firmly start out from reality, and, on the basis of the phasal nature of rural development in China, constantly readjust the production relations and the superstructure and promote vertical and horizontal development of the reforms to the rural economic system.

CSO: 4007/194



## BRIEFS

PORK, MILK, EGG OUTPUT UP—Beijing, 8 Aug (XINHUA)—China's output of pork, milk and eggs rose significantly in the first half of this year, according to the State Statistical Bureau. Output of pork, beef and mutton was 6,635,000 tons in the first half of this year, up 330,000 tons for a 5.2-percent increase over the same period in 1983. Pork production alone increased by 310,000 tons, to 6,410,000 tons. By the end of June, there were 300,773,000 pigs in stock, 2,700,000 more compared with the same period a year ago. Milk output was 1,385,000 tons, a boost of 115,000 tons and 12.3 percent higher than in the first half of 1983. Purchases of eggs came to 595,000 tons, an 11-percent increase. The sales filled 80 percent of this year's annual quota. The number of cattle, horses and donkeys grew from 103,500,000 at the end of 1983 to 105,465,000 in June, although sheep decreased in each of the past three years. A rise in the number of households specializing in animal husbandry contributed to the increases, a bureau official said. [Text] [OW080115 Beijing XINHUA in English 0048 GMT 8 Aug 84]

NATIONAL COTTON PRODUCTION—The second congress of the Chinese Cotton Association, a symposium on cotton production, and a meeting of the Shandong Provincial Cotton Association were simultaneously held in Shandong's Jinan City from 2 to 6 July. Participants maintained that over the past few years, the national cotton output has increased very rapidly. The per-unit output has topped 100 jin and the gross output has leaped to first place in the world. [Summary] [SK140532 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Jul 84]

CSO: 4007/212

TRANSPROVINCIAL AFFAIRS

MORE FARMLAND UNDER IRRIGATION ALONG HUANG HE

OW211421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--The amount of irrigated land in the Yellow River Valley has grown to 4.53 million hectares from 800,000 hectares in 1949, the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power reported today.

This is because of the many water diversion projects undertaken over the past 35 years, a ministry official said.

About 46.25 percent of the river's annual flow of 56 billion cubic meters is now pumped for irrigation.

The 5,464-kilometer river, China's second largest, runs through eight provinces and autonomous regions.

Seven large multi-purpose water conservancy and hydroelectric projects have been completed, while the massive Longyang gorge reservoir is under construction on the upper reaches.

There are more than 200 irrigated areas of over 3,300 hectares each in the valley, about half distributed along the lower reaches, where rainfall can meet only one-third of crop needs.

No attempt to divert water from the river was made before 1949, as the bed of the 768-kilometer section on the river's lower reaches was three to five meters higher than the surrounding land.

However, 195 pumping stations have been set up so far, irrigating 1.33 million hectares.

Irrigated areas in the Yellow River Valley have become major grain and cotton growing centers. Two of the country's six prefectures to have doubled agricultural output value in the past five years are on the lower reaches of the river.

CSO: 4020/169

## 'CLIMATE ZONING' INCREASES ANHUI COTTON CROP

OW270204 Beijing XINHUA in English 0147 GMT 27 Jul 84

[Text] Hefei, 27 Jul (XINHUA)—Anhui Province harvested 189,000 tons of cotton last year—an increase of 65 percent on the 1978 yield—thanks to the agricultural climate zoning still in progress, according to the provincial agricultural department.

The zoning, based on a five-year survey begun in 1979, is designed to fix crop patterns in a given area taking into account the prevailing natural conditions—temperature, sunlight, rainfall, wind and even the frequency of natural disasters.

Anhui, in a temperate part of eastern China, is one of the country's major cotton producers. But its varied topography has led to fluctuations in production over the years.

Surveyors identified northern Anhui as the most favorable area for cotton production, but the mountainous southern and western parts as unsuitable for the crop because of low temperature and excessive rain. Adjustments were made, and this has led to steady increases in cotton yield over recent years.

Similar achievements have been reported in other crops and orange cultivation as a result of the zoning.

Scientists participating in the survey analyzed some 12 million figures from 61 meteorological stations, and mapped out 10 agricultural climate zones suitable for growing rice, wheat, cotton, rape seed, soya beans, oranges and tea tree groves.

China launched the farm zoning program five years ago to make best use of its natural resources to boost agricultural production. The program is scheduled to be completed over the next year.

CSO: 4020/164



## BRIEFS

PEASANTS BUY TRACTORS--Hefei, 10 Jul (XINHUA)--Peasants of an east China county bought 1,550 tractors in the first half of this year, more than what they had in the 28 years preceding 1978, the year before the production responsibility system was introduced to rural China, according to the county farm machinery corporation. Huaiyuan County in Anhui Province now has more than 17,700 heavy-duty tractors in addition to over 320 farm trucks, 7,000 diesel engines and electric motors and 27,000 other farm machines. Huaiyuan peasants are now using these machines not only for ploughing and transport, but also for sowing, harvesting, threshing and processing purposes. Farm machinery service centers have been set up to help peasants with various farming activities in some areas of the county. Grain output went up to 715,000 tons in 1983 from 300,000 tons in 1978 thanks to more farm machines, and the average per capita income in recent years was more than 300 yuan, about the national average. One of the first provinces in implementing the production responsibility system in China, Anhui had 167,000 private tractors, the second largest number in the country by the end of 1983. Henan Province in central China had the largest number of private tractors, which is 239,000. By the end of 1983, rural China had 2.12 million private tractors and 89,000 private farm trucks. [Text] [OW101430 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 10 Jul 84]

CSO: 4020/154

BRIEFS

FUJIAN GRAIN MARKET--Fujian's grain market is thriving. More than 570 million jin of grain were sold at negotiated prices in the first half of 1984, increasing by 59 percent over that of the same period last year. The average rice price per 100 jin in Fujian is 30.47 yuan this year, 15.6 percent less than in the same period last year. [Summary] [OW190611 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Jul 84]

CSO: 4007/213

CYL COMMITTEE TO SEND SEEDS TO BARREN GANSU

OW201754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 20 Jul 84

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jul (XINHUA)--Young people in northern China, who last year started gathering grass and tree seeds for the barren province of Gansu in the northwest, were urged today to go on with the voluntary work.

A total of 750 tons will be sent to Gansu this year, said Hu Jintao, a secretariat member of the Communist Youth League Central Committee, in a telephone hookup this evening.

He cited Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang as saying that the seed gathering activity was great and should be continued every year.

The activity began last autumn at Hu Yaobang's suggestion made during a trip to Gansu Province, which covers more than 390,000 square kilometers.

Young people in northern China sent 1,300 tons of grass and tree seeds to Gansu last year. Southern seeds do not suit the province's dry, cold climate.

With the railroad-transported seeds and those gathered locally, young people in Gansu have since last spring afforested 11,000 hectares of land and covered another 21,000 hectares with grass.

China has decided to shift the priority of national construction to the northwest at the turn of the century.

CSO: 4020/164

## BRIEFS

IRRIGATION PROJECT—Lanzhou, 9 Jul (XINHUA)—The second phase of a large irrigation project which will send Yellow River water to 33,000 hectares of semi-desert has begun in central Gansu Province in northwest China. This phase of the Jingtaichuan project in Jingtai and Gulang counties will include 28 pumping stations with 195 pumps and 440 kilometers of canals. The stations, in 13 stages, will lift water to an average height of 460 meters at a flow of 18 cubic meters per second. It is scheduled to be completed in 1990. The first phase, started in 1969 and completed in 1975, irrigates 20,000 hectares of land in Jingtai County. Last year's grain yield averaged 4,200 kilograms per hectare, seven times that prior to 1975. The project is the largest in Gansu and is part of a provincial program to improve 18 dry counties. Already 128 pumping stations, irrigating 60,000 hectares, have been built with state funds. Pumping projects under construction in Gaolan and Qingyuan counties have received support from the world food program of the United Nations. [Text] [OW090902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0851 GMT 9 Jul 84]

WATER DESALINIZATION—Lanzhou, 31 Jul (XINHUA)—A large reverse osmosis desalter, completed last week in Jingtai County, central Gansu Province, is reclaiming 70,000 liters of fresh water a day from 140,000 liters of water. The water reaches the state standard for drinking water, officials of the provincial Environment Protection Bureau said. More than 100 million people in China live in saline-alkali areas where the water is salty or contains high fluorine. In Jingtai a liter of water contains 2.8 grams of salt and more calcium and magnesium than in other places. Completion of the desalter will help solve the salt water problem in China's northwest, north and coastal areas. Developed by Wang Ying, director of the Gansu Provincial Research Institute of Membrane Science, the desalter uses desalting membrane to filter out salt, magnesium and calcium. [Text] [OW311340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 31 Jul 84 OW]

CSO: 4020/169

BRIEFS

**HAINAN BUMPER HARVESTS**--Hainan reaped bumper harvests in the first half of this year. Total spring and summer grain output is estimated at 1.317 billion jin, a rise of 17.58 million jin over the same period last year. Early rice output reached 1.171 billion jin, a rise of 19.33 million jin. Total oil-bearing crop output is estimated at 58.62 million jin, a rise of 7.9 million jin. Some 327,000 pigs were marketed during the period, an increase of 30,000. The region afforested 238,000 mu, an increase of 230 percent. Total aquatic product output was 742,000 dan, an increase of 170,000 dan. [Summary] [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 28 Jul 84 HK]

**HAINAN RUBBER PRODUCTION**--As a result of more than 30 years of hard work, the state farms in Hainan have now become a national base for natural rubber production. These farms now have 3.08 million mu of rubber trees, and they have now provided the state with 891,000 tons of cured rubber. Their annual output accounts for over 60 percent of the national total. [Summary] [Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 22 Jul 84 HK]

**HAINAN ANTIDROUGHT CIRCULAR**--Yesterday the Hainan Administrative Region Commissioner's Office issued an urgent circular, demanding that all county, city, district, and township people's governments vigorously exercise leadership and organize the peasants to plunge into the struggle against drought. They must send the necessary antidrought materials and funds to support the rural areas to strive for a big bumper harvest of late rice. Since the beginning of this July, the larger part of the region has had no rain. The drought situation in all places has become more serious. According to statistics, some 980,000 mu of late rice and paddy rice fields throughout the region have been affected and account for 39.8 percent of the late rice fields already transplanted. The other dry-land crops have also been affected. The circular demands that governments at all levels immediately organize sufficient forces to plunge into the struggle against drought and help grassroots units to combat drought and to transplant and tend late rice. [Summary] [HK081458 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 4 Aug 84 HK]

CSO: 4007/216

## BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL LOANS FOR GUANGXI--After the World Bank sent experts to Guangxi many times to conduct on-the-spot investigations and assessments, at the beginning of June this year the government of our country and the World Bank signed an agreement on providing loans to the rural areas of Guangxi Region. According to the agreement, the loans will be issued in installments for 23 years from 1 September this year. The loans total d50 million. These loans will be mainly spent on the development of agricultural production and on diversifying and modernizing agriculture and the processing trade in the region. To strengthen leadership over the use of foreign funds in the region, as early as the beginning of this year the regional people's government set up an administrative committee and office for utilizing loans from the World Bank, and the Regional Agricultural Bank specially set up a foreign funds administrative department to be specifically responsible for investigating, selecting, assessing, approving, and supervising the loan projects put forward by all prefectures, cities, and counties. The Regional Agricultural Bank has stepped up training a large number of working backbone elements and accountants and has formulated draft regulations and detailed rules for loans to the rural areas. [Summary] [HK280348 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Jul 84]

CSO: 4007/212

FORESTRY MINISTRY HOLDS MEETING AT JINPING

HK261505 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The meeting held by the Ministry of Forestry in our province's Jinping County on invigorating the economy in forestry areas closed on 22 July after a 7-day session. The meeting studied and discussed the central leading comrades' instructions on developing commodity production and enlivening the economy of forestry areas, summed up and exchanged experiences, and studied the questions of how the forestry areas in southern China are to continue to carry out the reforms, relax restrictions, transfer power downward, enliven their economy, and make the state prosperous and the people rich.

Attending the meeting were more than 200 representatives from 11 provinces and regions including Jiangxi, Guangdong, Guangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Hunan, Hubei, Anhui, Sichuan, Yunnan, and Guizhou. Vice Minister of Forestry Wang Dianwen delivered a speech at the meeting, which was entitled: Develop Production and Enliven the Economy in Forestry Areas.

In order to continue to develop commodity production and satisfactorily carry out the economic construction in forestry areas, the meeting put forth the following requirements:

1. We should emancipate our minds and bravely carry out the reforms. All the forestry areas should proceed from the characteristics of the forestry areas in southern China and enliven the economy in mountainous areas. They should earnestly implement the principle of regarding forestry as the core; combining the development of forestry, animal husbandry, and agriculture; conducting diversified undertakings; and carrying out all-round development.
2. We should continue to relax our policies and unblock the channels of production and marketing.
3. We should open up a variety of channels to raise funds and expand the sources of forestry funds.
4. We should reform our management system, strengthening the development of joint forestry industrial and commercial enterprises, and improve the quality of our contingent of staff and workers. In reforming the management system of our forestry, industry, and commerce, we should proceed from reality, stick to no fixed patterns, and adhere to the principle of streamlining our organization, raising their work efficiency, and facilitating providing service in order to meet the needs resulting from the development of our forestry.



## BRIEFS

GUIZHOU GRAIN, OIL CROPS--Guizhou Province reaped a bumper harvest of summer grain and oil-bearing crops this year. A sampling conducted in 336 production teams in 122 communes in 17 counties, cities, districts, and special districts reveals that the province's total output of summer grain this year is estimated at 1,428 million jin, an increase of 179 million jin over last year. According to statistics, the areas sown to summer grain throughout the province this year were 8,097,000 mu, 560,000 mu larger than last year. The per-mu yield of summer grain increased from 166 jin last year to 177 jin this year. The areas sown to rapeseed throughout the province this year were 4.48 million mu, 350,000 mu larger than last year. The per-mu yield of rapeseed increased from 126 jin last year to 140 jin this year. [Summary] [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Jul 84 HK]

CSO: 4007/213

BRIEFS

**HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES STRESSED**—When inspecting work in Zunhua County on 31 July and 1 August, Governor Zhang Shuguang pointed out: Do not start spending a lot of money on building factories and installing equipment as soon as the development of commodity production is mentioned; we should run more household factories and support household industry. We should let the idle manpower and the laborers engaged in agricultural production in the rural areas work at processing grain, fruit, and eggs during the slack farming season. They can also process other agricultural and sideline products. In this way great results can be gained for little investment and we can also solve the problem of storing and selling agricultural and sideline products. He, therefore, demanded that the leaders at all levels and the departments concerned resolutely reform the old management setup and methods. They should not restrict and control things by means of issuing administrative orders. They should not establish a large number of unwieldy administrative organs that use up management funds. [Excerpt] [HK090353 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 4 Aug 84]

**FIGHTING DROUGHT**—Since entering the flood season at the beginning of July, most parts of the province had no soaking rain, except for one heavy rainfall in the southern part. Late summer drought has appeared in varying degrees. Some 24 million mu are now affected, and crops are withering on 10 million mu of spring-sown land where the drought is serious. In the face of this serious drought, the leaders of the province and the prefectures and cities have launched the masses to wage a struggle against it, while also preparing to fight floods. The provincial government recently allocated 1 million yuan to support the struggle in townships, villages, and households in economic difficulties in places where the drought is serious. [Excerpts] [HK070255 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 31 Jul 84]

CSO: 4007/216

## WASTELAND RECLAMATION PROGRESS REPORTED

SK300426 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 29 Jul 84

[Text] Our province has achieved remarkable results in reclaiming wastelands. Since the founding of the PRC, it has reclaimed 90 million mu of wasteland, equivalent to the total of cultivated land before the founding of the PRC. Ours is a province with a vast territory and abundant land resources. After the founding of the PRC, the state organized peasants, staff members, and workers of the state farms to reclaim wasteland in a planned manner. Since 1974, more than 800 million yuan of special funds have been allocated to support production through reclamation of wasteland. The province has reclaimed an average of 2.6 million mu of wasteland every year. Thanks to the efforts, the province has increased its cultivated land to 130 million mu despite the fact that more than 40 million mu of cultivated land is occupied by industrial, communication and capital construction departments. The net increase of cultivated land was 44 million mu.

Reclamation of wasteland has also promoted the province's production of grain, soybeans and tubers. From 1949 to 1983, the total output of the province's grain, soybeans and tubers exceeded 670 billion jin, of which 25 percent came from the newly reclaimed land. Compared with 1949, the province's 1983 output of grain, soybeans and tubers increased by nearly 20 billion jin, of which one-half resulted from the increase in per-mu yields and the other half from the expansion of cultivated land. Reclamation of wasteland has also promoted the development of state farms and expanded the rural economy. The province's state farms have increased to 97 with more than 31 million mu of cultivated land, accounting for 50 percent of the cultivated land of the state farms of the whole country. The province now still has 46 million mu of reclaimable wasteland. Provided the reclamation rate is 60 percent, 27 million mu can be reclaimed. Calculated on the basis that 1 mu yields 250 jin of grain a year, the province has a potential of increasing its annual grain output by 6.7 billion jin.

CSO: 4007/213

## HEILONGJIANG

### BRIEFS

**DAIRY PRODUCTION**—Harbin, 6 Jul (XINHUA)—A dairy using technology and equipment imported from Denmark is to go into operation in Heilongjiang Province in late December, according to the provincial bureau of light industry. The dairy in and a county, in southwestern Heilongjiang, [as printed] will be able to process 100 tons of fresh milk a day and become the largest of its kind in the country. The province's dairy production has grown rapidly in the past five years as a result of the new policy of encouraging individual rural households to raise cows while state-run and collective dairy farms continue to expand. With more than 3.3 million hectares of pastures, Heilongjiang now has 172,000 dairy cows, about 21 percent of the nation's total. There were only 42,000 five years ago. The province's milk production rose from 50,000 tons in 1978 to 210,000 tons last year. Heilongjiang's 105 dairies, capable of processing 1,500 tons of fresh milk daily, now produce 30,600 tons of dairy products annually—25 percent of China's total. [Excerpt] [OW070139 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 6 Jul 84 OW]

**TIMBER PRODUCTION**—Harbin, 2 Aug (XINHUA)—The Chinese Government has allocated 20 million yuan this year to speed up timber production in the Hebei forest zone in Heilongjiang Province, China's leading timber producer. The investment, which is five times higher than the previous years' average, will go to projects including building 14 new forest farms, two nurseries, a plant disease and pest research station, a lumber yard and other auxiliary facilities. On completion in 1986, the 19 forest farms in the zone are expected to produce 400,000 cubic meters of timber a year. Covering an area of 280,000 hectares, the forest zone has timber reserves of 31.5 million cubic meters. The Hebei zone is the last stand of natural forest being developed in Heilongjiang. One-third of the province is forest land. [Text] [OW032331 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 2 Aug 84 OW]

**SOYBEAN EXPORTS**—By the end of June, Heilongjiang had exported more than 860 million jin of soybeans, accounting for 62.4 percent of the annual target. [Text] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 84 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4007/216

## BRIEFS

RECORD HARVEST—Zhengzhou, 8 Jul (XINHUA)—Henan Province, China's top wheat producer, reported a record harvest of 16,115,000 tons this year despite adverse weather, 1,225,000 tons up on last year's figure. This is the third consecutive year in which the central China province has reaped a good harvest. The aggregate increase in the three years came to 5,650,000 tons. Henan has more than 4.6 million hectares of wheat fields, according to statistics. A spokesman for the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries said that another good harvest was expected nationwide this year as the drought in China's major wheat growing areas eased. [Text] [OW080350 Beijing XINHUA in English 0231 GMT 8 Jul 84 OW]

CSO: 4020/154

## IMPROVED ECONOMIC RESULTS IN AGRICULTURE NOTED

HK040045 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Aug 84

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the economic policies of our party have been implemented in the rural areas of the province. In particular, the system of contracted responsibility with payment linked to output on a household basis has been universally implemented. Thus the initiative of the broad masses of peasants has been mobilized, with the result that the agricultural production is developing rather rapidly and economic results are evidently enhanced. This is reflected in a concentrated way in the following ways:

1. The growth rate for the net output value in agriculture is quicker than that of the gross output value. In 1983, the gross output value of agriculture for the whole province, calculated on the basis of comparable prices, increased by 25.96 percent compared with 1978. During this period, the net output value of agriculture increased by 35.02 percent, a yearly average increase of 6.2 percent. This growth rate has rarely been seen since the founding of the country. The rate of waste and depletion in agriculture decreased from 34.8 percent in 1978 to 30.2 percent in 1983.
2. The rate of production of farm land has been greatly increased. In 1983, the output value of the province's farm land was 114 yuan per mu, an increase of 25.9 percent compared with 1978. Of this, the output value per mu of farm land increased by 18.2 percent.
3. The labor productivity of agriculture has been enhanced. In 1983, the output value of each agricultural laborer was 963 yuan, an increase of 16.98 percent compared with 1978. Of this, the net output value increased by 25 percent.
4. Commodity production is developing steadily, and the commodity rate of agricultural products is enhanced annually. In 1983, the total amount of purchases of agricultural and sideline products in the province constituted 41.02 percent of the total output value of agriculture, an increase of 11.6 percent as compared with 1978.
5. The income of peasants has been raised, and the livelihood of the peasants considerably improved. In 1983, the average annual income of each peasant in the province reached 299 yuan, an increase of 170 percent as compared with 1978. The rate of consumption per person increased by 73 percent. While increasing their income, the broad masses of peasants made their due contribution to the country. In 1983, as compared with 1978, the taxes and revenue delivered to the state by agriculture increased by 37.6 percent.

HUBEI

BRIEFS

HUBEI SUMMER GRAIN--Wuhan, 15 Jun (XINHUA)--Hubei Province set an all-time record in summer grain production this year with total output reaching 9 billion jin, increasing by 10 percent over that of the same period last year. [Summary] [OW190615 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1141 GMT 15 Jun 84]

CSO: 4007/213



HUNAN MEETING DISCUSSES RURAL WORK ISSUES

HK160147 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The provincial government held a telephone conference on rural work on 14 July, to sum up and analyze the rural situation in the first half of the year and make arrangements for current production and work. Liu Zheng, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, presided. Vice Governor Cao Wenju made a speech. The meeting demanded that the rural areas currently get a good grasp of the following tasks.

1. Do a good job in rush-reaping and sowing and step up the tending of various crops.
2. Launch the masses to embrace the idea of fighting natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest.
3. Do a good job in sorting the early and mid-season rice and in the procurement of agricultural and sideline products. The province should implement the spirit of the provincial government's recent document No 24 and solve the peasants' difficulties in selling grain.
4. The province should grasp the development of rural town enterprises as a major affair. The provincial government is preparing to convene a provincial conference on rural town and township enterprises and to further relax policies on these enterprises.

CSO: 4007/213

FARM MACHINES HALVE WORK IN HUNAN PROVINCE

OW111358 Beijing XINHUA in English 1311 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Changsha, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--Half of the farm work in central China's Hunan Province is done by machines, according to the provincial agricultural department.

The number of farm machines has kept increasing in the last four years, equalling the entire increase in the 20 years preceding 1974 in terms of horse-power. By the end of 1983, the total value of farm machines reached 2.2 billion yuan, accounting for 50 percent of the agricultural fixed assets.

Rural Hunan now boasts 110,000 tractors, 19,000 trucks and 736,000 motors and other machines.

Wang Shouren, director of the provincial agricultural department, attributes the increase to the state's new rural policies, enabling the peasants to become prosperous.

In 1983, the province added 11,000 tractors and 7,000 trucks to its stock, about four-fifths of which were bought by peasant families.

Yang Chaochang, a peasant in Nanxian County, owns a 3-hp walking tractors, which he also uses to drive his pump and thresher. Last year each of his 9-member family turned in 2.8 tons of grain, four times the local per capita output.

"Without the machines we wouldn't be able to tackle the 3.8 hectares of land we contracted," says Yang.

In Hunan there are 440,000 peasant families with farm machines, most privately owned and the rest leased from their collectives.

About 100 schools and centers have been set up in the province to offer peasants technical training in farm machinery. The province now claims over 600,000 drivers and operators in rural areas.

Market investigation shows that more and more peasant families are to buy machines. To meet the demand, 234 types of small farm machines have been designed and manufactured in the last two years, including pumps, grain driers, feed grinders and other processing machinery.

Though more and more peasant families own small machines, large equipment belonging to rural collectives still plays a significant role. The province's 1.12 million-kilowatt electric equipment and 2.38 million-horsepower diesel equipment for drainage and irrigation, most run by collectives, protect 1.6 million hectares of farm land from serious floods and droughts.

CSO: 4020/164

## BRIEFS

**GRAIN OUTPUT INCREASED**—In the 35 years since liberation, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and people's government, the people of Hunan have worked hard to transform nature, overcome all kinds of natural disasters, and popularize scientific cultivation. Grain output has risen steadily. Total output in 1983 reached 53.077 billion jin, a rise of 310 percent over 1949. Apart from basically solving the food problem of the province's people, relatively great contributions have been made to national construction. From 1949 to 1978 annual grain output rose by an average of 1 billion jin. From 1979 to 1983 output increased by a total amount of 11.319 billion jin, an annual average of 2.26 billion jin. In 1949 Hunan produced 5.7 percent of the country's grain. In 1983 this percentage rose to 6.8. During the past 34 years, grain output has risen by an average 4.3 percent each year, 1.4 percent higher than the average rise for the whole country. There has been a big improvement in peasant living standards in the wake of the development of grain production. In 1983 there was an average of 968 jin of grain per person, a rise of 125 percent over 1949. From 1950 to 1983 the province procured a total of 224.39 billion jin of grain, and shipped 48.002 billion jin out of the province, effectively supporting the state's socialist construction. [Excerpts] [HK100121 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 84]

CSO: 4007/216

JIANGSU

BRIEFS

JIANGSU RICE PLANTING--Transplanting of semilate rice seedlings on 31 million mu of land was completed as of 5 July. Semilate rice accounts for more than 60 percent of the autumn grain production. [Summary] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jul 84 OW]

JIANGSU SUMMER GRAIN--This year Jiangsu Province reaped another bumper harvest of summer grain with a total output of 22.95 billion jin. This was 10 percent more than 1983, the highest output year in the past. [Summary] [OW242311 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 84 p 1]

CSO: 4007/213

## BRIEFS

**LIAONING SUFFERS HAILSTONES**—From 1830-1845 on 8 July, Liaoning Province's Beipiao County was hit by force 11 gales and hailstones. The rainfall reached 64 millimeters. Seven townships and Beipiao Town suffered serious losses. Over 88,000 mu of crops were hit of which 38,000 died. All vegetable fields on the outskirts of the county were damaged. Nine people died and over 40 were seriously hurt. More than 120 houses collapsed. [Summary] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 10 Jul 84 SK]

**LIAONING FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT**--New progress was made in transforming low- and medium-yielding farmland in the central areas of Liaoning Province. After a few months of hard work, the province had sunk 2,068 pump wells by 18 June and developed 330,000 mu of paddy fields on which green saplings are growing well. In order to speed up construction of marketable grain bases in the province, the provincial government decided to develop well irrigation projects in central areas to transform low-yielding farmland and to improve water logging and saline-alkali soil. It plans to develop 1.5 million mu of well-irrigated paddy fields in the waterlogging areas in 15 counties in Tieling, Shenyang, Jinzhou, Liaoyang, and Anshan cities and prefectures in 5 years, and to increase 300,000 mu of paddy fields every year. Fulfillment of the plan will enable the peasants to increase their income by 150 million yuan annually and enable urban people to have 40 jin more rice per capita annually. [Text] [SK211140 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 84 p 1]

CSO: 4007/213



BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL AFFORESTATION--As of 23 July, Nei Monggol Region had afforested 1.89 million mu during rainy season, an increase of 60,000 mu over the corresponding period in 1983. [Excerpt] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jul 84 SK]

NEI MONGGOL GRASS SOWING--Nei Monggol Autonomous Region took advantage of the period following rains to sow fodder grass by plane. As of 4 July, the region had sown 525,000 mu of fodder grass by plane. It is estimated that the region will sow 1 million mu of fodder grass by the end of July. [Summary] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jul 84 SK]

CSO: 4007/213

## BRIEFS

**LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION**—The number of livestock of various kinds in Qinghai Province by the end of 1983 amounted to 20,430,000 head, an increase of 173 percent over the preliminary period of liberation. The output value of livestock was 361.83 million yuan, an increase of 270 percent over the preliminary period of liberation. At present, 97.3 percent of livestock production teams in the province have implemented the all-round contract responsibility system. The total number of livestock sold in the whole province from 1978 to 1983 was 3.74 million head. The commodity rate increased from 5.3 percent to 8.9 percent. The per capita income of herdsmen amounted to 236 yuan, an increase of 72 yuan over 1978. Now, the pastoral areas throughout the province have 10 counties and cities where the per capita income exceeds 300 yuan. [Summary] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Jul 84 HK]

**AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION**—Qinghai Province imported the first tractor in 1952, applied chemical fertilizers in 1953 for the first time, and built the first rural hydroelectric power station in 1956. At present, the province has some 6,000 large and medium-size tractors and some 19,000 small and hand tractors. The gross motive force of agricultural machines is over 1 million horsepower. The area plowed by tractors is 2.66 million mu and account for 23.9 percent of the total plowed areas. The amount of electricity consumed by the rural areas is 32.67 million kilowatt-hours and each mu of arable land consumes an average of 84 kilowatt-hours. Mechanized or semimechanized reaping, transport, and threshing are carried out in various degrees. The province now uses about 150,000 tons of chemical fertilizers a year. [Summary] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Aug 84 HK]

**FRG DAIRY CATTLE**—Xining, 29 Jul (XINHUA)—A herd of 96 high-yield dairy cows imported from the Federal Republic of Germany are thriving on the Qinghai Plateau in China's northwest, according to provincial officials. Shipped from Federal Germany last May, the cows have proved adaptable to plateau conditions. The highest daily yield is 60 kilograms, the officials said. Qinghai Province is one of the country's five major pastoral areas, but the local yaks and cattle have a low milk output. The province plans to cross the imported breeds with the local ones as part of its efforts to improve its dairy industry, the officials said. [Text] [OW312349 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 29 Jul 84 OW]

## BRIEFS

**WATERLOGGING REPORTED**—Since July, Linyi Prefecture in Shandong Province has experienced 40 percent more rain than in the same period of previous years. Waterlogging and weed overrun have appeared in many places of the prefecture. Four million people have been mobilized to drain waterlogged areas and kill weeds. People in areas where floods are serious are urged to dig ditches to drain water, transplant the seedlings, and apply additional fertilizer. In areas where seedlings were completely destroyed, people are encouraged to plant vegetables, buckwheat, or sweet potatoes. In counties and cities where waterlogging is not serious, people are encouraged to kill weeds and prevent pests. [Summary] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Jul 84 SK]

**SHANDONG SUMMER GRAIN STORAGE**--As of 17 July, Shandong Province put 3,006 billion jin of summer grain into storage, overfulfilling the summer grain purchase plan set forth by the provincial people's government. [Excerpt] [SK290505 Jinan Shandong Provincial in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jul 84]

CSO: 4007/212

SHANXI

BRIEFS

SHANXI WHEAT PRODUCTION--Shanxi Province reaped an unprecedentedly bumper wheat harvest this year. According to the estimates of the provincial statistical bureau, the province is expecting to reap 5.603 billion jin, up 693 million jin or 14.1 percent over 1983 and an increase of 3.026 billion jin or 117.4 percent over 1978. [Summary] [Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 84 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4007/212

## MEETING VIEWS EXPERIENCE IN SUPPORTING POOR HOUSEHOLDS

HK251050 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Jul 84

[Text] The provincial meeting to exchange experiences in supporting poor households and giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and servicemen, which ended in Yilong County yesterday, proposed: We should make a success of farms or groups supporting poor households; develop commodity production; support the poor households that are short of funds, labor power, and production techniques, and lack new sources of production, and support the family members of martyrs and servicemen who have difficulties in production and life in the rural areas so that they can lift themselves from poverty and become better off through hard work as quickly as possible.

In the last few years, proceeding from actual conditions, the civil administration departments in various localities throughout the province have developed commodity production by seeking new sources of production, and have carried out civil administration work in every field of economic work.

Seven counties and districts under the Chengdu City Government, including Guangxian, (Qingliu), Shuangliu, Qionglai, (Jincheng), (Jinlaixiang), and Xindu have utilized local natural resources and built farms or groups supporting poor households simply and thriftily by adapting measures to local conditions, thus creating a new situation in the work of supporting poor households and giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and servicemen. According to the statistics of 10 farms or groups supporting poor households in Guangxian County and (Qingliu) District, the average per capita income of poor households from industrial production was over 45 yuan a month.

Since the meeting was held on 18 July to exchange experiences in supporting poor households and giving preferential treatment to family members of martyrs and servicemen, all comrades participating in the meeting have visited Yilong County and learned of its experience in supporting family members of martyrs and servicemen in becoming better off through hard labor, and have also summed up and exchanged the successful experiences of various localities in raising circulating funds for supporting poor households through various channels, supporting poor households in using science and technology, setting up a poor household support system under which contracts are signed to support specific poor households in becoming better off through hard work, organizing civil administration welfare and production companies, and giving priority to arranging for poor households to work in town and township enterprises.

## BRIEFS

**RAPESEED**—Chengdu, 19 Jul (XINHUA)—Sichuan Province, China's top rapeseed producer, purchased 765,000 tons of rapeseed from growers by July 10, 11 percent more than in the same period last year, according to provincial commercial departments. About 850,000 tons of rapeseed is expected to be purchased from growers in the province this year, the departments estimated. Rapeseed is one of the major sources of edible vegetable oil for China's one billion people. [Excerpt] [OW240135 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 19 Jul 84]

CSO: 4020/164



## LIU JINFENG SPEECH ON RURAL SITUATION

SK140534 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 84 p 2

["Excerpts" of written speech by deputy mayor Liu Jinfeng at the 2d session of 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress: "Implement the Central Directives on Rural Economic Work so as to Develop an Excellent Situation in the Rural Areas"]

[Text] 1. The situation of our municipality's rural economic construction in 1983.

Under the guidance of the 1983 document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee and the leadership of the municipal CPC committee and in accordance with the decision of the 1st session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress, our municipality made new progress in rural economic construction in the past year with the joint efforts of the municipality, district, county, and township governments at all levels. The excellent rural situation continued to consolidate and develop. 1) Serious drought was overcome and a fairly good agricultural harvest was reaped. 2) New progress was made in commodity production centering on providing nonstaple foods to the city, and city supplies were improved. 3) New achievements were made in rural economic reform. We made new progress in instituting the production responsibility system in the rural areas of our municipality in 1983. Over 98 percent of the peasant households implemented the output-related contract responsibility system, and about 90 percent implemented the family-based output-related contract system. Such a system was also popularized in forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery, and other undertakings. Specialized production developed in various trades through division of labor. The land began to be centralized into the hands of farming experts and large contract households running family-based small farms and higher-grade specialized cooperative economic organizations emerged. The number of specialized and key households reached more than 143,800, accounting for 16 percent of the total number of peasant households. Some 6,700 new economic integrations developed. 4) New progress was made in developmental production. In 1983, the municipal government continued to ease policy restrictions, universally promoted the contract system in developmental production, mobilized the enthusiasm of the masses, and adopted various methods to develop and utilize the natural resources of barren hills, wasteland, water areas, seashores and beaches rationally. 5) A new atmosphere of popularizing and applying agricultural science and technology emerged. After popularizing the family output related contract responsibility system, the broad masses of peasants became more enthusiastic in studying and applying science. 6) The income of peasants increased and their

livelihood continued to improve. Thanks to the continued development in commodity production and township enterprises, the municipality's total rural revenue in 1983 reached 3.249 billion yuan, an increase of 12 percent over the previous year. 7) A new appearance in rural construction emerged. In the past few years, more than 200,000 residential houses were constructed annually in the rural areas with a total floor space of 3 million square meters. The rural housing conditions improved remarkably. Many new peasant villages were built.

The year 1983 saw a universal implementation of the family output contract responsibility system on our municipal agricultural front. During this year, the broad masses of peasants succeeded in overcoming serious drought and scoring a fairly good harvest, greatly developed commodity production, developed and utilized the natural resources, and continued to develop the production spheres. We should say that through several years of efforts since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a brand new rural economic situation had already been created in our municipality. A vigorous prospect of development already presented itself before us.

## 2. The main tasks of the municipality's 1984 rural economic construction.

In accordance with the directives of this year's document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee and the guidelines of the fourth municipal party congress, our municipality's main rural economic construction tasks for 1984 are: We should continue to uphold the principle of making agricultural production serve the city and, on the basis of stabilizing and improving the production responsibility system, strive to improve productive forces, clear the circulation channels and bring them into balance, and develop commodity production. We should strive to improve the production conditions, increase the production of nonstaple food, raise the per-unit area yield of grain, vigorously develop township enterprises, attend to construction in villages and towns, and further improve the livelihood of peasants.

The main rural economic fighting objective for 1984 is:

1. The total rural economic output value (including agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fishery, and township enterprises) should reach 3.1 billion yuan, a 9.2-percent increase over last year. The total rural revenue should be 3.6 billion yuan, up 10.8 percent.
2. The average per-capita income of peasants should reach 450 yuan, an increase of 9.5 percent over last year.
3. The total grain output should be 2.5 billion jin, up 13 percent.
4. The total cotton output should be 300,000 dan, up 32 percent.
5. The total oil-bearing seeds output should be 700,000 dan, a 16-percent increase over last year.
6. The amount of vegetables on the market should be 1.6 billion jin.
7. The total meat output should be 120 million jin, a 6.7-percent increase over last year.

8. The total fresh egg output should be 100 million jin, a 25-percent increase over last year.

9. The total aquatic product output should be 44,0000 tons [as printed], an 8-percent increase over last year.

10. The total output of dairy products should be 76 million jin, a 12-percent increase over last year.

11. The total fruit output should be 110 million jin, a 15-percent increase over last year.

12. Afforestation should reach 30,000 mu and sapling cultivation should reach 20,000 mu. Some 8.5 million trees should be planted around houses and along rivers, roads, and ditches. In addition, the rural areas should also fulfill their family planning targets.

Realizing the above fighting objective, we should particularly grasp the following tasks well:

a. We should conscientiously implement this year's document No 1 of the CPC Central Committee.

b. We should continue to improve the output related contract responsibility system.

c. We should vigorously develop commodity production, and provide more quality nonstaple food with different varieties to the city.

d. We should vigorously develop township enterprises.

e. We should strive to improve the backwardness in grain production.

f. We should strengthen agricultural science and technology.

g. We should vigorously develop and utilize the natural resources according to local conditions.

h. We should vigorously develop specialized and key households.

i. We should enliven the circulation channels and promote commodity production.

j. We should expedite construction in villages and towns and do a good job in the "10 tasks" on improving the livelihood of the rural people.

Our municipality's rural areas, like other rural areas in China, are undergoing a process of historical change. In 1984, we should promote the spirit of working hard, seeking truth from facts, and burying oneself in work, persist in deepening investigations and study, and carrying out reform boldly in the course of practice, continue to sum up new experience, wholeheartedly lead the broad masses of peasants to develop production, help them to become prosperous through hard work, build new socialist villages, and create a new situation in our municipality's agriculture in an all-round manner.

REPORT ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEVELOPMENT

HK090355 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Jun 84 p 4

[Article by Cai Bolin, member of the staff of the Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Studies of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region: "Livestock Raising in Tibet Is Backward"]

[Text] Animal husbandry could be the key to developing the economy of Tibet Autonomous Region as it already represents 50 percent of the region's total industrial and agricultural output value.

But backwardness in livestock farming has slowed the development of the region's animal husbandry.

Tibet now has about 850 million mu (56.6 million hectares) of pasture land. But the productivity of this land is low. A survey shows that 100 mu (about 6.6 hectares) of grassland in Tibet raises an average of 5.76 head of sheep, much less than in America, Britain or New Zealand.

The same amount of grassland produces 6.63 kilograms of meat, 4.99 kilograms of milk and 2.53 kilograms of wool annually, compared with 11.5 24, [as printed] and 3.5 kilograms respectively in other parts of the country.

The reason for such low productivity is that many Tibetan herdsmen know little about scientific management. They are only concerned with the number of stock they have in their herds.

At times, sheep are not sold or killed until they are seven or eight years old, and yaks 18 or 20 years old. This is highly uneconomical. Not only does it cause a waste of fodder and high production costs, but it also reduces income.

According to data from 1981, the region's cattle production rate is only 5 percent, compared with 30 percent in New Zealand, while the production rate of sheep is only 13.93 percent, compared with 50 percent in New Zealand. Such a small turnover in livestock breeding affects the well-being of herdsmen. As a result, they cannot get more money to buy necessary household products.

An average of 1.5 million animals die every spring of hunger and disease. This figure could be lowered dramatically if scientific techniques and management were taught to herdsmen.

Any measures to better the economic performance of animal husbandry in Tibet should be based on the unique characteristics of the region.

There should be a change in the make-up of the region's livestock. The proportion of female animals should be increased for greater livestock reproduction. Females that are not fertile should be eliminated.

Most of the stock sold or killed at present are either too old or too weak. Male animals should be killed within their first year for better quality of meat and to avoid wasting limited fodder.

An experiment in a Ponbuo livestock farm illustrated that lamb can grow to more than 25 kilograms in just three months after weaning. Each can fetch more than 10 yuan in the market.

Increasing livestock poses the problem of grassland shortage. The best way to resolve this problem is to limit the increase in the animal population and to concentrate on improving the livestock breeds.

In recent years, progress has been made in upgrading livestock breeds in Tibet. An improved breed of sheep can produce 1.5 to 2.5 kilograms of wool, twice as much as that produced by the original breed of sheep. And a cross-bred cow can produce four to five kilograms of milk a day, three or four times that made by a common breed.

More breeding farms should be set up which use scientific methods to improve the quality of livestock in Tibet. The techniques of artificial insemination and cross-breeding should be increasingly used.

There should also be more rational planning for the region's animal husbandry. Special efforts must be made to breed animals that produce good wool, milk and meat.

A disadvantage in animal husbandry in Tibet is that most of the summer-autumn pastures are scattered in outlying mountainous regions, where facilities are poor and climates bad. Herdsmen usually bring their herds back from these areas before the animals are fully fattened because they fear being trapped in bad weather.

As a result, winter-spring pastures are depleted because they are overburdened with excessive numbers of livestock. This causes erosion. Herbivorous rats and the mistake in the past of converting grassland into farmland have also added to the problem.

Important work needed now is to increase grasslands and to protect all available pastures. Regulations should be created to prevent overgrazing of grassland.

More fodder production farms should be set up to grow nutritious grasses. The forage processing industry should also be developed to utilize waste material from agricultural products.

There are plenty of available sources of materials for feed production in Tibet.



## BRIEFS

**TREND OF DESERTS REVERSED**--Urumqi, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--The drought-resistant shelterbelt on the edge of the Taklimakan Desert in southern Xinjiang has grown by 15,000 hectares to 295,000 hectares in five years, says the regional forestry department. More diverse-leaved poplars, which provide an excellent windbreak in desert and on riverbanks, are being grown to hold the soil and protect farmland. In the past, poor forestry management and denudation led to the decline of forests and an expansion of the desert. To counter this, the regional forestry department has set up 13 more forest farms since 1979. More than 900 workers in 20 forest farms now work to protect treebelts and grow more poplars. State farms on the desert edge have turned some farmland into diverse-leaved poplar belts, and local residents are encouraged to use coal as fuel instead of felling the poplars as firewood. A nature reserve to protect the poplars was set up in 1980. [Text] [OW211636 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 21 Jul 84]

CSO: 4020/164



PROVINCE EMPHASIZES ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEVELOPMENT

OW211423 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 21 Jul 84

[Text] Lhasa, 21 Jul (XINHUA)--Tibet is to switch the main thrust of its economic development from arable farming to pastoral, a senior government official told the local people's congress here on Friday.

Addressing the second session of the Fourth Tibetan Regional People's Congress, Doje Cedain, chairman of the regional government, said that in all rural areas, animal husbandry would from now on be treated as the dominant factor in the economy.

He also stressed the need for the development of a diversified economy with each area adopting measures in line with local conditions.

Animal husbandry, a prop of the Tibetan economy, accounts for almost 50 per cent of the region's total income from industrial and agricultural production. Livestock products have always been a necessity for Tibetans and a main source of raw materials for local industry.

But in the past, the role of animal husbandry was not fully recognized, while too much emphasis was placed on grain production, said the chairman.

The shift in farming to animal husbandry was being made after an extensive investigation which suggested that livestock development would boost the whole local economy.

Cedain said the government would increase investment and establish service networks to promote scientific stock-raising, improve the breeds of domestic animals and prevent diseases.

Some cropland would be turned into pastures, he said.

Other measures he said to be taken to develop the economy included:

--exploitation of energy resources, with the emphasis on hydroelectric power, while taking into account geothermal and wind power and solar energy.

--development of independent transportation services and the establishment of a local airline.

--support for the handicraft industry with government aid and exemption from taxation.

--development of collective and individual commerce.

--promotion of economic cooperation with other provinces and counties and expansion of tourism.

--increase in educational facilities including the training of 10,000 Tibetan intellectuals by the end of this decade.

CSO: 4020/164

## BRIEFS

YUNNAN ANTIFLOOD WORK--Yesterday evening the Yunnan Provincial People's Government and the Provincial Antiflood and Antidrought Command held an urgent telephone conference, which demanded that all places make sustained and redoubled efforts to do antiflood work well. The conference pointed out that the rainy season in our province this year came early and there was much torrential rain. It is estimated that there will be more heavy rain and torrential rains in the large part of the province from the last half of July to the end of September than in the same period last year. Moreover, the antiflood standards of many water conservation projects are low and hidden trouble exists. Severe floods are likely to occur. The conference demanded that the province quickly organize forces to inspect and repair the antiflood projects, reservoirs, and embankments and make good preparations against floods and for dealing with emergencies. [Summary] [HK280357 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 84]

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